

THE EXPULSION OF MR. HOYT FROM CHARLESTOWN.

From the N. Y. Tribune.

It is in order that the conduct of the people and authorities of the Town of Charlestown, Va., in recently expelling Mr. Jewett, of Frank Leslie's paper, and myself from that locality, may be perfectly exposed and understood, I deem it proper to make a brief statement of the facts in the case.

My return from Boston to that town was heralded by the press, and the object of my visit announced, days before I reached there. My business was known to be legitimate. I went back to do what was possible to rescue and recover the scattered effects of Capt. Brown, in order that the avails of the same might be secured to his destitute and heart-stricken family. My business also related to the copies of the records in the other cases, intending to obtain and transmit them seasonably to counsel who were to argue the exceptions in the Court of Appeals. Because I was regularly associated in the trial, and known to be actively engaged in the defense of Brown and Cripps, no man had a right to accuse me, upon bare suspicion, without a particle of evidence to confirm it, of being an agent of Boston Abolitionists.

I could not fail to observe, immediately upon my return, that where I had formerly been treated with studious civility, I had now to meet the inhospitable frown; and where before I at least was permitted to pass without insult, I must expect offensive and opprobrious epithets, and denunciations not the least vulgar. I cannot say that I did not expect this, for, when first a journey in the train, I had concluded that it was no genuine, but a forced civility, which allowed the counsel of John Brown to perform their duties unmolested. I saw a deep under-current of feeling smothered, for the time, by a desire to be rated fair, all ready, at the slightest breath, to burst into consuming madness. But, so long as their victim lay in his prison-cell, waiting his last appeal, I felt certain the "chivalry of the Old Dominion" would attempt to bodily violence to his counsel.

I had expected the copies of the record would be ready for me to bear to Washington Saturday morning, but I failed to obtain them, and had concluded to wait a later train, when the singular "proclamation" of Mayor Green, (who, it will be remembered, was Mr. Brown's counsel in the first instance,) fell into my hands. My surprise was great when a gentleman intimated that my case was referred to in that document, and that my friend, Mr. Jewett, was also included. I sought Mr. Jewett, and found him pondering over the extraordinary production. I informed him what I had heard, and after a debate as to whether two individuals, whose business was so well known, and whose characters were privileged, had any right to take this course, Mr. Jewett, I thought, Col. Davis, Chairman of the body constituted and authorized by this curious paper to act in the premises, and demanded to know if I had any reference to us. Col. Davis accompanied him to my presence, and in answer to a direct interrogatory, plainly said it did. He further stated, that, although aid came to Gov. Wise, and under instructions to preserve the peace, he had no force at his command upon which he could rely to protect us from the mob, which would certainly assemble the next day (Sunday). He was willing to lay down his life in our defense, but it could be of no avail, and conjured us, for our own safety, and for the sake of the honor of the State of Virginia, and in consideration of the trifling personal inconvenience such a sacrifice would be to him, to leave that afternoon.

Although I had seen considerable excitement in the place during the first days of the trial, and after a while, I confess I never had seen anything like the wild foment in which the town was this afternoon thrown. Some spiteful enemy had set fire to a Mr. Tate's stable, and the over-zealous, fire-eating "chivalry," from the time of our first advent in the place, had striven to make our visit uncomfortable, and our efforts futile, and who had never ceased their causeless and ridiculous denunciations, eagerly took hold of the occasion to spread the report that they were "Abolition emissaries" acting under my directions, who had set the torch to the wheat stacks and barns.

What I most feared was an attack on the jail, in which the "military" would participate. I have some good reasons for believing that there was a band of organized desperadoes who, at one time, determined to force the jail, and lynch the prisoners. This was seasonably discovered, and prevented, by an officer in command. Now, if a mob, composed of a drunken and infuriated people, should assemble to drive obnoxious people out of the town with the gentled incidents of "tar and feathers," and not over fresh eggs, such a mob would be more than likely to make an attempt on that little prison-house, and by way of parenthesis, let me say, I think the gallows a pleasanter instrument of torture and death than the torments of a Virginia mob.

Deeming it no valor, but sheer foolhardiness to brave the populace, Mr. Jewett and I packed our bags, and quitted the municipality of Charlestown, the County of Jefferson, and the gallant old Commonwealth of Virginia. At this time I do not know whether my associate, Mr. Sumner, survived the Sabbath which ensued upon our departure, or not. Being an avowed political friend of the South, he was not so unpopular as the undersigned, who never knew how to "colon." It is to be hoped that those who remain or go to serve John Brown in a legal capacity, may not meet the same sort of "hospitality" and "courteous" treatment which the "chivalry" bestowed upon us.

Yours truly, GEO. H. HOYT.

National House, Washington, Nov. 16.

WHAT IS THE CHIVALRY OF THE SOUTH?

Charlestown (Va.) correspondence of the New York Tribune.

I think you will be able to understand it when I tell you of the manner in which a lady, to whom I have before referred, once or twice, has been received in this half-civilized town. She came with no purpose beside that of imparting that comfort and sympathy which a woman can best give to the prisoner Brown. Her visit was induced by a notice from Mrs. L. M. Child, who is in Charlestown before she could arrive, and that she would be able in many ways to assist that lady in whatever duties might have been confided to her. But Mrs. Child did not come at all, in consequence, probably, of Brown's unwillingness to receive visitors from the North, who are sure to be looked upon with excessive suspicion, so this lady found herself alone. For two days she was subjected to rudeness which I could not have supposed it possible for any decent community to inflict. The community of Charlestown, Virginia, however, is not decent. Her coming was the signal for renewed acts of indignation on the part of the street strollers. An editor of one of the weekly prints urged the organization of a committee to warn her and all her party away, with threats of lynching, in case hesitation should be shown. When, quietly, very quietly, triumphing over all difficulties, she gained access to the prison, there was talk of a mob, and I am confident that she herself was unaware of the dangerous position she was in. The Independent Democrat made its weekly appearance, and wreaked its little wrath in two articles, thus:

"A woman by the name of Mrs. R. B. Spring, accompanied by her son, having been introduced to the prison, arrived here on Saturday last, and requested the privilege of being allowed to visit her husband and her confederates in prison. The request was very properly denied by the Sheriff, he being of the opinion that the health of Brown & Co. was sufficiently cared for at the present, for all practical purposes. We are sorry, very, that the said woman and self-sacrificing devotion of Mrs. Spring has been so unceremoniously frustrated by a cruel deed, but we hope she will be able to survive the disappointment, and that no damage by land or sea will overtake her, but that she will return safely to her home, entirely convinced that Brown & Co. are safe in the hands of the Sheriff, and all the conveniences extended to them which the nature of the case, and the fatality attending their diseases, will permit."

In justice to ourselves, all Yankees, of either sex, who cannot show a clean record, should be at once driven from our midst. We suffer ourselves to be insulted by their insolent presence? Our conscious security from the further machinations of these parricidal wretches, both male and female, should not induce us to tolerate their presence for a moment. For ourselves, we would rather meet a band of Co-sanguines, at any time, and trust ourselves to their house and protection, than we would any of the long-faced, pharisaical Abolitionists of the North. We confess to a supreme hatred for the whole of them, male and female."

I am happy to say that these contemptible exhibitions at last moved Judge Parker to a sort of tacit rebuke of them. He proposed to Mrs. Spring that she should visit the jail, escorted and introduced by him, in order that the capers of the populace might be checked. This was well of the Judge, but it did

not appear to assuage in any degree the anger of the crowd, whose coarse insolence was as freely displayed as before. Mrs. Spring does not stand alone. A lady who preceded her was welcomed, and, very fortunately, showed an equal disregard for all that was said or done during her visit. Here is her benediction, pronounced after her departure:—

"The wife of Judge Russell, of Boston, accompanied him here for the purpose of paying her respects to the prisoner Brown. She was permitted to visit him in an adjoining cell, and she embraced him as a martyr in the cause which he had deeply at heart, and her deep commiseration and sympathy for his fate quite overcame her ladyship, and she burst forth into a flood of agonizing tears. Strange sympathy this for a second-hand purpose was to place those of her own sex in Virginia in the power of the unbridled passions of cut-throats and villains! Her presence here upon such a mission was doing violence to the feelings of our mothers, wives and sisters, and we are glad she made her stay but a short one."

From the New York Independent, Nov. 16.

INTERVIEW WITH MRS. BROWN.

I write this morning, on board a steamboat, a hasty account of a personal interview last evening with Mrs. Mary Brown, wife of Capt. John Brown, now under sentence of death in Virginia, for having bravely failed in a brave deed.

I conversed with her during the entire evening. But only ten minutes' acquaintance is enough to show that she is a woman worthy to be the wife of such a man. She is tall, large, and muscular, giving the impression at first sight of a frame capable of great strength and long endurance. Her face is grave and thoughtful, wearing even in this hour of her trial an expression of sobriety rather than of sadness, as if, like her husband, she had since long ago laid her soul, and her body, and her heart, singularly quiet and retiring, although her natural simplicity and modesty cannot hide the evident force of her character, and strength of will and judgment which have fitted her so long to be a counselor to her husband's enterprises, and a supporter in his trials.

She is a native of Whitehall, near Lake Champlain, and has been the mother of thirteen children; but, notwithstanding the cares of her numerous family, and her own privations and struggles independent of household burdens, she still appears as fresh and hale as if she were only now in the prime and vigor of life.

A NEWSPAPER CORRECTION.

The conversation, of course, was of the scenes at Harper's Ferry—both those which have already been enacted, and those which are shortly to follow. She alluded, with subdued though evident emotion, to the wounds of her husband, and to the loss of her two sons, Watson and Oliver, who fell in the struggle. But she made no such remark as that which is attributed to her in a New-England newspaper, "that four of her sons had already been slain, and that she would be willing that all the rest of her family should be made a sacrifice, if necessary, to the cause of Freedom." These words, she said to me, could never possibly have fallen from her lips; for she had already felt too many griefs to court any fresh sacrifices; and she could not think, without pain, of any new death-stroke to her family. She would not shrink from any necessary trial or struggle when the hour came for it, but she could not look forward with composure to any further lessening of her family, already too rudely broken. She regretted that such a remark should have been put in her mouth, "for," as she observed, "they were unmotherly words."

She said that she had been so long accustomed to the place during the first days of the trial, and after a while, I confess I never had seen anything like the wild foment in which the town was this afternoon thrown. Some spiteful enemy had set fire to a Mr. Tate's stable, and the over-zealous, fire-eating "chivalry," from the time of our first advent in the place, had striven to make our visit uncomfortable, and our efforts futile, and who had never ceased their causeless and ridiculous denunciations, eagerly took hold of the occasion to spread the report that they were "Abolition emissaries" acting under my directions, who had set the torch to the wheat stacks and barns.

What I most feared was an attack on the jail, in which the "military" would participate. I have some good reasons for believing that there was a band of organized desperadoes who, at one time, determined to force the jail, and lynch the prisoners. This was seasonably discovered, and prevented, by an officer in command. Now, if a mob, composed of a drunken and infuriated people, should assemble to drive obnoxious people out of the town with the gentled incidents of "tar and feathers," and not over fresh eggs, such a mob would be more than likely to make an attempt on that little prison-house, and by way of parenthesis, let me say, I think the gallows a pleasanter instrument of torture and death than the torments of a Virginia mob.

Deeming it no valor, but sheer foolhardiness to brave the populace, Mr. Jewett and I packed our bags, and quitted the municipality of Charlestown, the County of Jefferson, and the gallant old Commonwealth of Virginia. At this time I do not know whether my associate, Mr. Sumner, survived the Sabbath which ensued upon our departure, or not. Being an avowed political friend of the South, he was not so unpopular as the undersigned, who never knew how to "colon." It is to be hoped that those who remain or go to serve John Brown in a legal capacity, may not meet the same sort of "hospitality" and "courteous" treatment which the "chivalry" bestowed upon us.

Yours truly, GEO. H. HOYT.

National House, Washington, Nov. 16.

WHAT IS THE CHIVALRY OF THE SOUTH?

Charlestown (Va.) correspondence of the New York Tribune.

I think you will be able to understand it when I tell you of the manner in which a lady, to whom I have before referred, once or twice, has been received in this half-civilized town. She came with no purpose beside that of imparting that comfort and sympathy which a woman can best give to the prisoner Brown. Her visit was induced by a notice from Mrs. L. M. Child, who is in Charlestown before she could arrive, and that she would be able in many ways to assist that lady in whatever duties might have been confided to her. But Mrs. Child did not come at all, in consequence, probably, of Brown's unwillingness to receive visitors from the North, who are sure to be looked upon with excessive suspicion, so this lady found herself alone. For two days she was subjected to rudeness which I could not have supposed it possible for any decent community to inflict. The community of Charlestown, Virginia, however, is not decent. Her coming was the signal for renewed acts of indignation on the part of the street strollers. An editor of one of the weekly prints urged the organization of a committee to warn her and all her party away, with threats of lynching, in case hesitation should be shown. When, quietly, very quietly, triumphing over all difficulties, she gained access to the prison, there was talk of a mob, and I am confident that she herself was unaware of the dangerous position she was in. The Independent Democrat made its weekly appearance, and wreaked its little wrath in two articles, thus:

"A woman by the name of Mrs. R. B. Spring, accompanied by her son, having been introduced to the prison, arrived here on Saturday last, and requested the privilege of being allowed to visit her husband and her confederates in prison. The request was very properly denied by the Sheriff, he being of the opinion that the health of Brown & Co. was sufficiently cared for at the present, for all practical purposes. We are sorry, very, that the said woman and self-sacrificing devotion of Mrs. Spring has been so unceremoniously frustrated by a cruel deed, but we hope she will be able to survive the disappointment, and that no damage by land or sea will overtake her, but that she will return safely to her home, entirely convinced that Brown & Co. are safe in the hands of the Sheriff, and all the conveniences extended to them which the nature of the case, and the fatality attending their diseases, will permit."

In justice to ourselves, all Yankees, of either sex, who cannot show a clean record, should be at once driven from our midst. We suffer ourselves to be insulted by their insolent presence? Our conscious security from the further machinations of these parricidal wretches, both male and female, should not induce us to tolerate their presence for a moment. For ourselves, we would rather meet a band of Co-sanguines, at any time, and trust ourselves to their house and protection, than we would any of the long-faced, pharisaical Abolitionists of the North. We confess to a supreme hatred for the whole of them, male and female."

I am happy to say that these contemptible exhibitions at last moved Judge Parker to a sort of tacit rebuke of them. He proposed to Mrs. Spring that she should visit the jail, escorted and introduced by him, in order that the capers of the populace might be checked. This was well of the Judge, but it did

not appear to assuage in any degree the anger of the crowd, whose coarse insolence was as freely displayed as before. Mrs. Spring does not stand alone. A lady who preceded her was welcomed, and, very fortunately, showed an equal disregard for all that was said or done during her visit. Here is her benediction, pronounced after her departure:—

THE FAMILIES OF JOHN BROWN.

In his letter to Mrs. L. Maria Child, John Brown says:—

"I have at home a wife and three young daughters, the youngest but little over five years old, the oldest nearly sixteen. I have also two daughters-in-law, whose husbands have both fallen near me here. There is also another widow, Mrs. Thompson, whose husband fell here. Whether she is a mother or no, I cannot say. All these, my wife included, live at North Elba, Essex county, New York. I have a middle-aged son, who has been, in some degree, a cripple from his childhood, who would have as much as he could do to earn a living. He was a most dreadful sufferer in Kansas, and lost all he had laid up. He has not enough to clothe himself for the winter comfortably. I have no living son, or son-in-law, who did not suffer terribly in Kansas."

"Now, dear friend, would you not soon contribute fifty cents now, and a like sum yearly, for the relief of these very poor and deeply-afflicted persons? To enable them to supply themselves and their children with bread and very plain clothing, and to enable the children to receive a common English education? Will you also devote your own energies to induce others to join you in giving a like amount, or any other sum, to constitute a little fund for the purpose named?"

Friends of Freedom at the North, to these simple and touching words, nothing more effective and affecting can be heeded. The story is here in its simplest and saddest form. Widows and fatherless children! And all for liberty! Slain for a principle! The heads of the entire family slain! All the male members cut off! And this in the Nineteenth Century, and this amid a free people!

If there be any braver man in the country than John Brown, let him criticize John Brown at Harper's Ferry. If not, let another generation pass upon the fact and its author. Our duties now are with and for the living. God and history will have a care for the dead.

Friends at the North, what will you do for John Brown's family? I have a photograph of the old man presented to me by his own hand, an admirable likeness. Let all who sympathize in the purpose send each a dollar, and I will forward for each such sum an exact copy of the original, and with it, if possible, John Brown's autograph. The proceeds from ten thousand such copies will produce a fund of eight thousand dollars for the benefit of the helpless and afflicted ones, whom the Kansas hero so touchingly acknowledged to our sympathies and care.

Stable acknowledgment of funds received and applied will be made from time to time through the columns of THE NEW YORK TRIBUNE. The photographs can be sent by mail, as music is sent, at the expense of a stamp, which may be inclosed with the order. Address me at New York.

THADDEUS HYATT.

New York, Nov. 14, 1859.

THE JOHN BROWN FUND.

To the Editor of the New York Tribune:—

Sir:—Thirty-five dollars have been sent in to-day on the first short notice that a practical way was found to relieve John Brown's family. This hearty and instantaneous response satisfies me that there will be no difficulty in disposing of 10,000 copies of the old man's photographs the moment the news spreads through the country.

A correspondent asks the following questions:

First: "Mr. Hyatt, how can you get so many autographs? Is old John Brown busy writing them?"

Second: "How soon will you commence delivering the pictures, and will they all be actual photographs or engravings?"

Third: "How will you deliver the pictures?"

I reply: The autographs will be photographic copies of the old man's signature, taken at the same time with the pictures. The pictures will be ready to commence delivery on the first of December. City subscribers will receive theirs at the Tribune office. They will all be photographs, and not engravings. Subscribers through the country will receive theirs by mail, unless otherwise ordered. The pictures will be delivered on the principle of "first come, first served;" the earliest orders will be first filled.

THADDEUS HYATT.

New York, Nov. 15, 1859.

The Liberator.

BOSTON, NOVEMBER 25, 1859.

EXECUTION OF CAPT. JOHN BROWN.

At a meeting of the Executive Committee of the American Anti-Slavery Society, held in Boston, Nov. 14, the following Resolution was adopted:—

Resolved, That it is recommended to the friends of impartial freedom throughout the Free States, in case of the execution of Capt. JOHN BROWN, now on trial for his life in Virginia, to observe that tragical event, on the DAY OF ITS OCCURRENCE, in such manner as by them may be deemed most appropriate in their various localities—whether by public meetings and addresses, the adoption of resolutions, private conferences, or any other justifiable mode of action—for the furtherance of the Anti-Slavery cause, and renewedly to consecrate themselves to the patriotic and Christian work of effecting the abolition of that most dangerous, unnatural, cruel and impious system of slavery, which is the fruitful source of all our sectional heart-burnings and conflicts, which powerfully and increasingly tends to promote severe insurrection and civil war, which cannot be more truly or more comprehensively described than as "THE SIN OF ALL VILLANIES, a burning disgrace and a blot upon the face of the whole country, and by the spilling of blood, alone, can the land be saved from violence, blood, and utter demoralization."

This recommendation has been widely copied by the press, and is favorably regarded in all directions. The Committee have the mode and hour of observance to local choice. It will be observed that their appeal is not to abolitionists in special, but to all who profess to deplore the existence of slavery, the great source of all our national troubles, perils, and threatening judgments. The object of it is to make a strong moral demonstration that shall powerfully arouse the South, and to gather up and concentrate the feelings and sympathies engendered by the occasion into a live thunderbolt, to be hurled with divine assistance at the head of the Colossal Iniquity of the land.

It is probable that a public meeting will be held in Boston on the evening of Dec. 24, with reference to the tragic event of the day. Should the necessary arrangements be made, due notice will be given in the daily papers of the city.

In whatever form that event may be observed, it is suggested that contributions should then be taken up for the benefit of the suffering family of Capt. Brown, and those of his slaughtered sons and associates, unless previously made.

The meeting held at the Tremont Temple, in Boston, on Saturday evening last, in aid of the suffering families of John Brown and his associates, was a most significant and cheering indication of the wonderful change going on in public sentiment at the North, favorable to the cause of universal emancipation. Though called at scarcely a day's notice, on an evening the most inconvenient to the public generally, and in a very unpropitious state of the weather, more than two thousand persons promptly assembled, at 25 cents a ticket, embodying an amount of intellectual force and moral excellence not to be surpassed; and a more united and enthusiastic audience never assembled within the walls of the Temple.

A letter was read from Rev. Mr. Heworth, ignominiously retracting his promise to speak at the meeting, and touching in a heartless and condemnatory tone, to the general disgust and contempt of those present. The speech of Rev. Mr. Manning well deserved the warm approbation it received. We copy the report of the proceedings from the *Courier*, as the fullest and best.

MEETING IN AID OF THE FAMILY OF JOHN BROWN.

The meeting in Tremont Temple on Saturday evening, gathered in response to the invitation addressed to those sympathizing with the family of John Brown in their poverty and distress, was large and quite enthusiastic.

The speakers announced to address the meeting were Mr. John A. Andrew, Rev. George H. Heworth, Mr. Ralph Waldo Emerson, Rev. Jacob M. Manning, and Mr. Wendell Phillips. They were present, with the exception of Rev. George H. Heworth, whose absence was explained by the following card, which appeared in the *Transcript* on Saturday afternoon, and subsequently in the *Gazette*:—

A CARD. I wish to correct a slight error concerning the speech I was to have made at the Temple to-night.

The advertisement does me great injustice. I laid great emphasis, when I was invited to speak, on the fact that my opinions were contradictory to the spirit of the meeting. I supposed that would be sufficient on both sides of the subject, and it was understood that I would assume the negative.

The advertisement, however, conveys to the public no such impression.

I deem this sufficient reason for declining to speak at all.

G. H. HEWORTH.

Saturday, Nov. 19, 1859.

Mr. John A. Andrew, who was chosen to preside at the meeting, came on the platform at 7 o'clock, accompanied by the Rev. Rollin H. Neale, Rev. J. M. Manning, and Mr. Wendell Phillips. At the conclusion of the prayer by Rev. R. H. Neale, Mr. Andrew opened the meeting, and the Rev. Mr. Manning, Mr. Ralph Waldo Emerson ascended the platform, leaning on the arm of Mr. Charles W. Slack, and was received with immense applause. A carefully prepared verbatim report of the speeches made on this occasion will be found below.

Mr. John A. Andrew opened the meeting with the following remarks:—

Ladies and Gentlemen.—Before proceeding to the other exercises and objects of this meeting, I doubt not that it will be entirely accordant with the feelings of you all, as it certainly is with the proprieties and solemnities of an occasion like this, that the audience should first unite in a solemn act of religious worship.

To that end, I invite you to join in prayer with Reverend Doctor Neale.

DR. NEALE'S PRAYER.

Let us unite in prayer. Oh God, we rejoice that thou art ever with us, that though eternal, immortal, invisible, dwelling in light which no man can approach unto, thou art yet not far from every one of us, that we may ask counsel of Him whose wisdom is infinite, who is ready to guide us in the path of duty, and to prepare us to meet every responsibility that rests upon us. May he enjoy the light of thy presence and thy sustaining power, and out of thy fulness receive ever grace for grace. We rejoice that thou art ever present with all those that call upon thy name in sincerity and in truth; that thou art present to guide by thy counsel, to lead by thy care, and supply abundantly all our needs, according to the riches of thy glory, in Christ Jesus. We pray, Oh God, that thou wilt be with us on the present occasion; guide us in the proceedings of the present meeting. We pray especially for him who has so extensively excited the public sympathy and approbation. We render thanks to thee for the noble spirit of generosity and of fidelity which he has manifested, and his deep sympathy for the oppressed. We thank thee that he is sustained in the present trying hour by a consciousness of having acted in accordance with his sense of obligation to God; and we pray that he may be sustained to the last. May he enjoy the light of thy presence and thy sustaining power, and a hope full of immortality, looking forward to a world where there is no sin, no suffering, no oppression of any kind. We pray for his family, Oh God! We rejoice to feel that thou art with them; that in this hour of their suffering and sorrow, they may have communion with thee, and we pray that they may have a rich experience of thy goodness, of thy love, of the consolation of thy grace. We pray that thou wilt be with them especially in the scenes of intense suffering which they now anticipate. Oh, be thou their guide, be thou their comforter, be thou their support. And we rejoice, Oh God, that the circumstances which are occurring, all the trying scenes of life, are in thy control. The events which have recently occurred we know are capable of subverting the wisest and most omniscient purposes. Be thou their guide, be thou their comforter, be thou their support. And we rejoice, Oh God, that the circumstances which are occurring, all the trying scenes of life, are in thy control. The events which have recently occurred we know are capable of subverting the wisest and most omniscient purposes. Be thou their guide, be thou their comforter, be thou their support. And we rejoice, Oh God, that the circumstances which are occurring, all the trying scenes of life, are in thy control. The events which have recently occurred we know are capable of subverting the wisest and most omniscient purposes. Be thou their guide, be thou their comforter, be thou their support. And we rejoice, Oh God, that the circumstances which are occurring, all the trying scenes of life, are in thy control. The events which have recently occurred we know are capable of subverting the wisest and most omniscient purposes. Be thou their guide, be thou their comforter, be thou their support. And we rejoice, Oh God, that the circumstances which are occurring, all the trying scenes of life, are in thy control. The events which have recently occurred we know are capable of subverting the wisest and most omniscient purposes. Be thou their guide, be thou their comforter, be thou their support. And we rejoice, Oh God, that the circumstances which are occurring, all the trying scenes of life, are in thy control. The events which have recently occurred we know are capable of subverting the wisest and most omniscient purposes. Be thou their guide, be thou their comforter, be thou their support. And we rejoice, Oh God, that the circumstances which are occurring, all the trying scenes of life, are in thy control. The events which have recently occurred we know are capable of subverting the wisest and most omniscient purposes. Be thou their guide, be thou their comforter, be thou their support. And we rejoice, Oh God, that the circumstances which are occurring, all the trying scenes of life, are in thy control. The events which have recently occurred we know are capable of subverting the wisest and most omniscient purposes. Be thou their guide, be thou their comforter, be thou their support. And we rejoice, Oh God, that the circumstances which are occurring, all the trying scenes of life, are in thy control. The events which have recently occurred we know are capable of subverting the wisest and most omniscient purposes. Be thou their guide, be thou their comforter, be thou their support. And we rejoice, Oh God, that the circumstances which are occurring, all the trying scenes of life, are in thy control. The events which have recently occurred we know are capable of subverting the wisest and most omniscient purposes. Be thou their guide, be thou their comforter, be thou their support. And we rejoice, Oh God, that the circumstances which are occurring, all the trying scenes of life, are in thy control. The events which have recently occurred we know are capable of subverting the wisest and most omniscient purposes. Be thou their guide, be thou their comforter, be thou their support. And we rejoice, Oh God, that the circumstances which are occurring, all the trying scenes of life, are in thy control. The events which have recently occurred we know are capable of subverting the wisest and most omniscient purposes. Be thou their guide, be thou their comforter, be thou their support. And we rejoice, Oh God, that the circumstances which are occurring, all the trying scenes of life, are in thy control. The events which have recently occurred we know are capable of subverting the wisest and most omniscient purposes. Be thou their guide, be thou their comforter, be thou their support. And we rejoice, Oh God, that the circumstances which are occurring, all the trying scenes of life, are in thy control. The events which have recently occurred we know are capable of subverting the wisest and most omniscient purposes. Be thou their guide, be thou their comforter, be thou their support. And we rejoice, Oh God, that the circumstances which are occurring, all the trying scenes of life, are in thy control. The events which have recently occurred we know are capable of subverting the wisest and most omniscient purposes. Be thou their guide, be thou their comforter, be thou their support. And we rejoice, Oh God, that the circumstances which are occurring, all the trying scenes of life, are in thy control. The events which have recently occurred we know are capable of subverting the wisest and most omniscient purposes. Be thou their guide, be thou their comforter, be thou their support. And we rejoice, Oh God, that the circumstances which are occurring, all the trying scenes of life, are in thy control. The events which have recently occurred we know are capable of subverting the wisest and most omniscient purposes. Be thou their guide, be thou their comforter, be thou their support. And we rejoice, Oh God, that the circumstances which are occurring, all the trying scenes of life, are in thy control. The events which have recently occurred we know are capable of subverting the wisest and most omniscient purposes. Be thou their guide, be thou their comforter, be thou their support. And we rejoice, Oh God, that the circumstances which are occurring, all the trying scenes of life, are in thy control. The events which have recently occurred we know are capable of subverting the wisest and most omniscient purposes. Be thou their guide, be thou their comforter, be thou their support. And we rejoice, Oh God, that the circumstances which are occurring, all the trying scenes of life, are in thy control. The events which have recently occurred we know are capable of subverting the wisest and most omniscient purposes. Be thou their guide, be thou their comforter, be thou their support. And we rejoice, Oh God, that the circumstances which are occurring, all the trying scenes of life, are in thy control. The events which have recently occurred we know are capable of subverting the wisest and most omniscient purposes. Be thou their guide, be thou their comforter, be thou their support. And we rejoice, Oh God, that the circumstances which are occurring, all the trying scenes of life, are in thy control. The events which have recently occurred we know are capable of subverting the wisest and most omniscient purposes. Be thou their guide, be thou their comforter, be thou their support. And we rejoice, Oh God, that the circumstances which are occurring, all the trying scenes of life, are in thy control. The events which have recently occurred we know are capable of subverting the wisest and most omniscient purposes. Be thou their guide, be thou their comforter, be thou their support. And we rejoice, Oh God, that the circumstances which are occurring, all the trying scenes of life, are in thy control. The events which have recently occurred we know are capable of subverting the wisest and most omniscient purposes. Be thou their guide, be thou their comforter, be thou their support. And we rejoice, Oh God, that the circumstances which are occurring, all the trying scenes of life, are in thy control. The events which have recently occurred we know are capable of subverting the wisest and most omniscient purposes. Be thou their guide, be thou their comforter, be thou their support. And we rejoice, Oh God, that the circumstances which are occurring, all the trying scenes of life, are in thy control. The events which have recently occurred we know are capable of subverting the wisest and most omniscient purposes. Be thou their guide, be thou their comforter, be thou their support. And we rejoice, Oh God, that the circumstances which are occurring, all the trying scenes of life, are in thy control. The events which have recently occurred we know are capable of subverting the wisest and most omniscient purposes. Be thou their guide, be thou their comforter, be thou their support. And we rejoice, Oh God, that the circumstances which are occurring, all the trying scenes of life, are in thy control. The events which have recently occurred we know are capable of subverting the wisest and most omniscient purposes. Be thou their guide, be thou their comforter, be thou their support. And we rejoice, Oh God, that the circumstances which are occurring, all the trying scenes of life, are in thy control. The events which have recently occurred we know are capable of subverting the wisest and most omniscient purposes. Be thou their guide, be thou their comforter, be thou their support. And we rejoice, Oh God, that the circumstances which are occurring, all the trying scenes of life, are in thy control. The events which have recently occurred we know are capable of subverting the wisest and most omniscient purposes. Be thou their guide, be thou their comforter, be thou their support. And we rejoice, Oh God, that the circumstances which are occurring, all the trying scenes of life, are in thy control. The events which have recently occurred we know are capable of subverting the wisest and most omniscient purposes. Be thou their guide, be thou their comforter, be thou their support. And we rejoice, Oh God, that the circumstances which are occurring, all the trying scenes of life, are in thy control. The events which have recently occurred we know are capable of subverting the wisest and most omniscient purposes. Be thou their guide, be thou their comforter, be thou their support. And we rejoice, Oh God, that the circumstances which are occurring, all the trying scenes of life, are in thy control. The events which have recently occurred we know are capable of subverting the wisest and most omniscient purposes. Be thou their guide, be thou their comforter, be thou their support. And we rejoice, Oh God, that the circumstances which are occurring, all the trying scenes of life, are in thy control. The events which have recently occurred we know are capable of subverting the wisest and most omniscient purposes. Be thou their guide, be thou their comforter, be thou their support. And we rejoice, Oh God, that the circumstances which are occurring, all the trying scenes of life, are in thy control. The events which have recently occurred we know are capable of subverting the wisest and most omniscient purposes. Be thou their guide, be thou their comforter, be thou their support. And we rejoice, Oh God, that the circumstances which are occurring, all the trying scenes of life, are in thy control. The events which have recently occurred we know are capable of subverting the wisest and most omniscient purposes. Be thou their guide, be thou their comforter, be thou their support. And we rejoice, Oh God, that the circumstances which are occurring, all the trying scenes of life, are in thy control. The events which have recently occurred we know are capable of subverting the wisest and most omniscient purposes. Be thou their guide, be thou their comforter, be thou their support. And we rejoice, Oh God, that the circumstances which are occurring, all the trying scenes of life, are in thy control. The events which have recently occurred we know are capable of subverting the wisest and most omniscient purposes. Be thou their guide, be thou their comforter, be thou their support. And we rejoice, Oh God, that the circumstances which are occurring, all the trying scenes of life, are in thy control. The events which have recently occurred we know are capable of subverting the wisest and most omniscient purposes. Be thou their guide, be thou their comforter, be thou their support. And we rejoice, Oh God, that the circumstances which are occurring, all the trying scenes of life, are in thy control. The events which have recently occurred we know are capable of subverting the wisest and most omniscient purposes. Be thou their guide, be thou their comforter, be thou their support. And we rejoice, Oh God, that the circumstances which are occurring, all the trying scenes of life, are in thy control. The events which have recently occurred we know are capable of subverting the wisest and most omniscient purposes. Be thou their guide, be thou their comforter, be thou their support. And we rejoice, Oh God, that the circumstances which are occurring, all the trying scenes of life, are in thy control. The events which have recently occurred we know are capable of subverting the wisest and most omniscient purposes. Be thou their guide, be thou their comforter, be thou their support. And we rejoice, Oh God, that the circumstances which are occurring, all the trying scenes of life, are in thy control. The events which

our mind. We hope that a goodly number of friends cherishing a general sympathy with our people, and desiring to give their children the advantages of an excellent select and common school, will avail themselves of the new opportunity which we shall have disappointed in realizing the *Unitary social arrangements*, the anticipation of which originally attracted us hither, the next best thing is, to see as good a Neighborhood built up as circumstances will allow. We are therefore pleased with Mr. Draper's new plan of offering small homesteads for sale to our friends scattered abroad. May the movement be crowned with success. — *Paschal Christian.*

